State	Sl. No.	Place	FM Tr. Power	Tower Height	Estimated cost/ cost where ordered *(Rs. in Lakhs)*
Rajasthan	18.	Udaipur	10 kW	100 M	50
	19.	Bikaner	10 kW	100 M	56
Tamil Nadu	20.	Madurai	10 kW	100 M	89.423
	21.	Tirunelveili	10 kW	100 M	79.07
Tripura	22.	Longtharai	5 kW	100 M	50
	23.	Agartala	10 kW	100 M	45.5
Uttar Pradesh	24.	Gorakhpur	10 kW	100 M	96.515
	25.	Kanpur	10 kW	100 M	55
	26.	Varanasi	10 kW	100 M	55
Uttaranchal	27.	Bageshwar	5 kW	100 M	50
	28.	Gairsen	1 kW	50 M	25
	29.	New Tehri	1 kW	50 M	25
West Bengal	30.	Darjeeling	10 kW	100 M	50
	31.	Coochbihar	10 kW	100 M	50

Note : Cost is for Tower only and not the cost of scheme.

Streamlining of judicial system

†812. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have carried out any extensive study with regard to Judicial Administration Penal Code and present system of legal proceedings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) Government's and Judiciary's reaction thereto;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to give a new form to Judiciary to streamline it and make it accessible for common man in order to make it popular; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) and (b) Government had set up a Committee, under the Chairmanship of Justice V.S. Malimath, former Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court and Kerala High Court, on the reforms in Criminal Justice System. The Committee submitted its report in April, 2003 and had given several recommendations relating to Criminal Justice System. The Committee also gave recommendations on raising the working days of the Supreme Court and High Courts, preparing an arrear eradication scheme, summary disposal of cases, imparting specialized training to judges, better facilities for witnesses etc.

(c) These recommendations were forwarded to all the Registrars General of Supreme Court and High Courts.

(d) and (e) Government has taken several measures to streamline the judicial system. In order to make justice accessible to common man special tribunals and courts like Central Administrative Tribunal, Family Courts, Labour Courts have been set up. The Government has also computerised Metropolitan city courts and capital city courts so that litigants can access the cause-list, daily orders and judgements through the Internet. The project for computerization of all the Subordinate Courts in the country has also been finalized for implementation.

Allocation of funds for judiciary

813. SHRI R.K. ANAND: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the allocation for judiciary in the Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans;

(b) whether it is a fact that to clear all pending cases in the courts, manifold increase in the number of judges is needed which is in turn would need increase in infrastructure and support staff while allocation to judiciary in the Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans is approximately 0.07 per cent; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that as the subordinate courts lack basic amenities, diversion of funds would further deteriorate the working environment?